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CLIFFORD THOMPSON: I don't know; I'm not a  
13 geologist, but I have studied geology, took three or  
14 four classes in it and stuff and been down through that  
15 country a little bit. And I notice you can go from  
16 about Lake County, California, and draw a line straight  
17 through Yucca Mountain and clear down to Globe, Arizona,  
18 and I've been through that whole country, and it's hot  
19 springs all the way through this area, from one end of  
20 that to the other.

21 And, to me, that indicates it has to be faulted,  
22 to be hot springs there. You don't get mineralization,  
23 mineral water hot springs, unless -- it's got to be  
24 faults, faulted, the ground has to be faulted. So I'm  
25 not buying this thing that it's a good place to put it.

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1 And another thing is that this part of the  
2 country is still moving and working; and we have the  
3 tectonic plate system underneath working. And it's not  
4 stable. You go to the east coast, back there where it's  
5 all limestone and stuff, they don't have earthquakes,  
6 they don't have faults. That country is much older  
7 geologically speaking, and much more stable.

8 And I just think there's better places to put

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9 this stuff. What they should do is where they

10 manufacture it, they should keep it there.

11 And I understand that up in Washington somewhere

12 they have facilities for rehabilitating it, if you

13 would, or deenergizing it, or whatever you want to call

14 it; I don't know. But it could be, some way -- What's

15 the word? I don't know. De -- De -- De --- Deneutered,

16 I guess, or something, before it's -- There's got to be

17 some way to make it more harmless, or even recycle it

18 and use it and to -- for a different form of energy.

19 They claim that -- so I've heard, that there's a

20 big amount of energy that's still in that stuff. That's

21 why we have the problem with it. Because it's not --

22 energy's not all spent. If there's some way to do that,

23 it sure seems to me that they'd be trying to do that

24 instead of stuff it down here.

25 And, like I said, I just don't believe that

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1 Yucca Mountain or any part of Nevada is that stable.

2 Because you can't go -- you can't go half a mile in this

3 state anywhere in the mountains that you don't find a

4 fault zone. They're everywhere.

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5 I took a geology class. We went up to Wilson  
6 Canyon up here. And they had a map, supposed to be all  
7 of the known faults in this part of the country. Right  
8 in the middle of Wilson Canyon there's a fault that's  
9 not on a map. So how well mapped is that country? I  
10 mean I don't know. But I've drove down through there  
11 and stuff; and, hell, you can look up, you can see the  
12 different colors in the rocks. And wherever the rocks  
13 change color, there's a different formation. There's a  
14 fault between them.

15 So I don't know. That's about all I got to say  
16 on the subject, I guess. But it just don't seem right.  
17 There's got to be a better way. That's all. Like the  
18 man said, Afghanistan, I think, might be the answer.

19 That's all I got to say, I guess.

20 MR. WADE: That completes it. Would you please  
21 state your name, again.

22 CLIFFORD THOMPSON: Yeah. My name is Clifford  
23 Thompson.

24 And I was concerned about the life of concrete,  
25 which is only supposed to be -- reaches its maximum

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1 strength in about 50 years, and then it begins to

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- 2 deteriorate. So I was concerned about if they're going  
3 to use that to seal it, why, the concrete would be long  
4 gone before probably the package that they put it in is.  
5 But it would -- It's just a concern.  
6 That's all. That's all I can think of, I guess.